

# GEN. HARRISON.

The following beautiful apostrophe, recited on a public occasion, three or four years ago, in one of the western states, is distinguished by true political feeling and feminine sensibility. It evinces in the author a glowing gratitude for the "veteran pioneer." General Harrison was present at the time of its delivery. It is perhaps needless to add that it is from the pen of a lady!

Rejoice thou veteran Pioneer! who bore  
The tide and burden of the days of yore;  
Rich in the heritage thy children claim—  
A bright example and a spotless name!  
Thy heart untroubled by the snows of time;  
As the young saplings of the forest bend,  
Where the broad oaks their elder boughs extend,  
And when the near leaves flutter in the blast,  
Round the sage trunk luxurious honors cast.  
And as life's sunset hues shall fall  
Calm o'er the landscape, then in sooth,  
Thou shalt this glowing hour recall—  
The great, the elevating truth,  
That thou, to nations yet unborn,  
A priceless heritage shalt leave;  
That genius, weeping o'er thy urn,  
The wreath of gratitude shall weave—  
Shall light the darkest shades of even,  
And anticipate the dawn of heaven!

Sure reverend—and veteran hero,  
Thine the honor of this day;  
Sons of freedom—heirs of glory,  
Swell with us the coral lay.

\*The people of the Mississippi Valley.

## BURNING ALIVE.

We gave a few days since a brief account of the late horrible tragedy at St. Louis, Missouri. A correspondent of the Evening Gazette gives the full particulars in the following letter, dated St. Louis, April 28:

"I have just returned from witnessing the most horrible sight that ever fell to the lot of man, viz: the execution of 'Lynch Law' upon a yellow fellow, by the horrible means of a slow fire. The cause of this almost unprecedented execution, I will now briefly relate. Deputy Sheriff Hammond, while endeavoring to arrest an offender, was, by the above mentioned yellow fellow, defeated in his intent. During the scuffle, the prisoner escaped. Mr. Hammond then arrested the yellow fellow for his interference and took him before a Justice of the Peace, by whom he was committed. While conducting him to jail, accompanied by our constable, Mr. Mull, the prisoner drew a knife and plunged it into the constable's side. Upon witnessing this, Hammond sprang at the prisoner, who now turned upon him and inflicted a terrible and mortal blow; the point of the knife struck him on the chin, passed through his throat, completely severing the jugular vein; he staggered a few paces and fell dead. The prisoner then fled to a yard or passage way, but being brought to bay by his pursuers, and still retaining his knife, he swore he would kill the first man that attempted to arrest him. His pursuers, perceiving his threatening manner, backed out with the exception of one, who seized a rail, broke it over his head, which slightly stunned him, but soon recovering, he resumed his menacing attitude, when a powerful and courageous man, but just arrived, seized upon a stone and hurled it with herculean force, striking him on the shoulder and dislocating that limb. His arm dropped useless at his side, his knife fell from his grasp, and he was immediately arrested, bound, and carried to prison.

We must now return to the dead and wounded. During the time occupied in the pursuit of the prisoner, the news of the affray had spread over town, and the crowd around Mr. Hammond's body was joined by his son, (an interesting lad about 11 years of age,) whose loud and heart-rending lamentations infuriated the already excited spectators. They swore that the murderer should not live another hour. This resolution once formed, they proceeded to the jail where the prisoner was confined. Being too strong for the officers, who could not, under existing circumstances, make much resistance, after forcing three doors they reached the cell that contained the murderer, and led him forth amidst the shouts of the multitude. Some few endeavored to quell the tumult, but to no purpose. The friends of Mr. Hammond (and they were many, for he was universally beloved and respected,) were determined on revenge—a revenge that may seem to you unwarrantable, but take the case home to yourself, conceive your own brother in the situation of Mr. Hammond, and you will find some palliating considerations to abate the horrid character of this transaction.

The mob conducted the murderer to a pasture back of the city with the intention of hanging him, but some among them cried out 'Burn him!' The horrible suggestion was immediately caught at; the moon had now risen bright and clear—the evening was calm and beautiful—too fair a night for the appalling spectacle that was about to be witnessed by at least five hundred of our most respectable citizens. They chained the murderer to a tree, and the cry arose, 'Let the fire be slow!' They piled shavings and rails around him until they reached a height of about 2-3 feet—a match was applied to the shavings—and the murderer commenced singing a hymn, which he continued until the heat became intense, and then these few half-smothered wretches escaped him! God take my life! I had passed forward until I stood in front of the sufferer—I could not move—it seemed as though some horrid fascination had chained me to the spot, and I witnessed all his agony. Never martyr suffered more courageously. Not one single scream escaped him—his chest heaved with the most intense agony, yet all he said was 'God take my soul!—God take my life!' in accents so low that none except those immediately about him could catch the sound. He had been burning about fifteen minutes, when some one said the fire was out, he is too far gone! he immediately answered, 'Yes I do feel it!' Never, never can I forget his looks, when with the utmost difficulty he uttered those few words. The fire was so low that his legs and feet were burnt almost to a cinder before his other parts were to any degree affected. The tree to which he was chained was in full blossom, and seemed to smile upon the horrid deed. The horror of that scene can never be effaced from my memory! Imagine a human being chained to a tree—a slow fire burning around him—the boiling blood gushing in torrents from his mouth—his legs burnt to a crisp—yet

his head moving from side to side, and occasionally a half uttered groan. But I will not, I cannot further enlarge upon a sight so horrible—I feel a sickness at my heart, a dizziness in my head, occasioned by witnessing that terrific sight; but I was rooted to the spot, I could not withdraw my eye from the sight before me.

War Department, January 23, 1836.

Sir—I am instructed by the President to request that you would repair to some proper position near the western frontier of the State of Louisiana, and there assume the personal command of all the troops of the United States who are, or may be employed in any part of the region adjoining the Mexican boundary. It is not the object of this order to change at all the relations between yourself and the military departments under your command, but to require your personal presence at a point where public considerations demand the exercise of great discretion and experience. An order will be issued without delay to the sixth regiment, to proceed to Fort Jessup; and this force, together with all the troops in the western part of Louisiana, and in the country west of the Mississippi and south of the Missouri river, will be employed, as occasion may require, in carrying into effect the instructions herein communicated to you.

The state of affairs in Texas calls for immediate measures on the part of the Government. It is the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected. It is possible that the course of operations may induce one or other of the contending parties to approach the boundary line, with a view to cross it in arms. Should you find that the case, you will give notice to the persons having the direction, that they will not be permitted to cross into the territory of the United States, and if they attempt to do so by force, you will resist them with the means at your disposal.

The 23d article of the treaty with Mexico requires both the contracting parties to prevent, by force, all hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries, so that the United States of America will not suffer their Indians to attack the citizens of the Mexican States, &c.

The provisions of this article you will cause to be faithfully enforced, and the various Indian agents and the officers of the Indian department in that region, will be required to furnish you any information in their power in relation to this matter, and to carry into effect any instructions you may give. You will make known to the various Indian tribes inhabiting that part of the United States, the determination of the government to prevent any hostile incursions into Texas, and you will call upon the chiefs to inculcate upon all their people the necessity of carefully abstaining from any violation of the above mentioned engagement, and you will not hesitate to use the force at your disposal for the purpose of preventing any such designs.

Should you be called upon by the civil authority for any aid towards enforcing the laws having relation to the neutral duties of the United States, you will render such assistance as the laws prescribe.

You are requested to communicate freely with the District Attorneys of both the districts of Louisiana, on all points of law connected with the execution of the instruction and those officers will be desired to give you their opinion.

I will thank you to keep me advised of any occurrences in that quarter, which it may be important for the Government to know.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
Major General E. P. GAINES,  
Memphis, Tennessee.

DEMOCRACY. Our friend John, of the Huntington Autograph and Mr. Barber of the Free Press, seem to be at swords' points in this subject. Mr. John is a plain man, but he shows by his writings that "some things can be done as well as others." The following article, we reckon, will convince his antagonist that he has "waked up the wrong passenger."

Federal and Democrat.—We are induced at this time perhaps for the ninety ninth time, to allude again to this truly thirdbare subject in consequence of an article in the Middlebury Free Press of the 10th inst., commenting upon an extract from our paper in which we intimated our dislike to the appellation of democrat, and our preference to that of federalist, being in our view the most honorable of the two. Altho' the Free Press editors commend us for our honesty in avowing our 'political predilection' in this case, an honesty which we shall endeavor to maintain; they do not appear, (or at least they pretend not) to understand precisely our meaning in the article from whence they quoted. By referring to the remarks preceding the reader would see that we alluded to the application of the terms Federalist, and Democrat, as used by the Jackson party now a days. After remarking that no two words in our American vocabulary were more loosely and disgustingly handled by the Jackson party than those two distinctive appellations, we proceeded in rather a satirical strain to observe that inasmuch as the Jackson party had fully established their exclusive title to the name of democrats, "in consideration of having so bravely lied for it" we were entirely willing to yield the possession thereof; Then follows the paragraph quoted in the Free Press stating that we wished it understood that we asked "no part nor lot in the matter" &c. The reason is that according to the Jacksonian standard, they only are democrats who uphold the administration right or wrong, and they who disclaim this to do are federalists. Admitting this application we say let us be called Federalists by all means rather than democrats. As it respects the old party distinctions formerly known under these names, we care no further about them than to see that those who once bore them treated honestly, and those federalists who have mixed with the Jackson flock owned and remembered by their old and rightful mark.—"Thou' we are free to acknowledge that we were federalists in those times when federalism and democracy were the rallying words, we have just about as much respect in our political preferences to what Gen. Harrison, or Van Buren were then, as we have to the equally insignificant question, what kind of coats they wore at the time. There can be

nothing in our opinion so indicative of party madness as the endeavor to proscriber an upright capable man for what he might have been twenty or thirty years ago.

## VAN BUREN CONSISTENCY.

Some pretend to say, that Mr. Van Buren has been consistent in his opposition to men and measures. Let us inquire into this matter. History has not recorded the fact that he ever expressed an opinion concerning Washington or Jefferson. When did he oppose Madison and the war? During the heat of the contest, when all the giant-like powers of Madison were at work to upstay his suffering country—while the capital of the nation was in flames—while the bayonet of the enemy was piercing the hearts of our women and children—while his fleets were blockading our ports—and while his hordes of murderous savages were yielding to the powers of Jackson and of Harrison on the frontiers! That was the time that the modern sunshine patriot, Van Buren opposed Madison and the war! When did he support Madison and the war? When the efforts of the former were crowned with success—when the deadly conflict had terminated, and bright and glorious and honorable peace had settled upon the land—when the undying names of Madison and Monroe, of Perry, of McDonough and of Decatur, of Jackson, of Harrison, of Brown, of Ripley, of Scott, of Gaines and of McComb, filled every mouth, and were wafted upon every breeze—when the pulpit and the forum sent forth their deep souled eloquence in memory of the departed brave—when cities, towns, and hamlets, blazed with illuminations in honor of the victors and the victory—when the shout of American triumph rent the arch of heaven, and found a hearty response in every patriot bosom beneath the sun—then, and not till then, did he faint and feeble voice at Kinderhook was heard to echo back, "hurra for Madison and the war!" When did he support DeWitt Clinton? At the time he thought Clinton had the power of promoting him to office, and when Mr. Clinton's friends nominated him for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Madison—then Mr. Van Buren supported him at his own height. When did he oppose DeWitt Clinton? When he thought Clinton no longer able to promote him; and just as that great man was endeavoring to consummate his vast Internal Improvement system, Mr. Van Buren came out against him and the Erie Canal; and he maintained the most deadly opposition until the death of Mr. Clinton, when, in the plenitude of his consummate hypocrisy, he had the hardihood to pretend regret at his sudden death. When did he oppose Andrew Jackson? Throughout the whole of the Presidential contest when Gen. Jackson was first a candidate, Van Buren opposed him, and travelled both North and South, making speeches in favor of Crawford, and denouncing Adams and Jackson? When he found that the voice of the people was for him, that Crawford could not be elected, and that Clinton, his much dreaded rival, was lead—then it was he came openly out, renounced his former friends, and shouted for the hero of New Orleans. When did he support the Bank of the United States? From his earliest induction into office, he was the warm advocate of that institution. He signed a petition, and wrote private letters to the President of the Bank, urging him to locate a branch at Albany.—At all times and on all occasions, he was the friend of that and every other Bank. When did he oppose the Bank? After Gen. Jackson had vetoed his new charter bill, and he found he must denounce the Bank, or else lose the influence of the President, to help him into a higher office—then it was, and not till then, that he declared "uncompromising hostility to the United States Bank."

Let the friends of Mr. Van Buren look upon this picture, and then examine history—and if they find us guilty of one misstatement, then we will acknowledge that Martin Van Buren is consistent, and that all the rest of the world are in error.—N.R. Times.

ANOTHER HARRISON BANNER DISPLAYED. The Lexington Gazette, a whig paper heretofore zealously supporting Mr. Webster for President, has passed into the hands of Rufus Robertson, Esq. who goes warmly for Harrison and Enger. Mr. Robertson is a man of decided talent and sound principles. He represented old Genesee two years in the Assembly.—Albany Eve. Journal.

From the Voice of the People.

THE DOMINANT PARTY—THE PEOPLE'S MONEY—THE BANKS.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, in the course of a recent speech in the house of Representatives, adverted with much effect to a violation of that particular pledge given by General Jackson not to bring the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections. Our readers have not forgotten the fact, that when Mr. Adams was re-elected President, he drew up a report delineating all the diabolical evils which would be attendant upon the possession of unlimited power and patronage by the President. These very evils, these very men—utterly selfish and unprincipled—have since striven, their utmost, and successfully, to fasten upon the country.

Mr. Van Buren has carefully trod in the very track, which by his own showing would be the one for a base and designing President to follow, who aimed at supreme dominion, upheld by corruption, and perpetuated by wealth and power. This course shows him to be, what he has long had the credit of being—a very cunning man, as for his integrity, the less we say about that the better. We commend to the attention of the reader the following

EXTRACT, FROM MR. BELL'S SPEECH. "The patronage of the Government, instead of being reduced, has of late, been increased in a most extraordinary and alarming degree in a variety of ways. The most obvious and alarming accession of Executive patronage, power, and influence which has taken place, has proceeded from the United policy of the Administration in putting down the United States Bank. Whatever may have been the motive, however pure and honest the purpose, the effect of that policy has been most clearly to put the Treasury, the money power of the country, at the absolute disposal of the Executive. Where is now your Treasury, and by what guards is it watched and secured? If the President should think proper to convert the entire revenue of the Government to any objects whatever of his own, whether public or private, is there any check or control existing in any department or officer of the Government, or any law, according to the construction which has been put upon existing enactments, over his will or command? Are not all the depositories of the public money selected, changed, and the terms of their connection with the Treasury modified at the mere will and pleasure of the Executive? Can he not order the public money to be retained in the hands of the collectors and receivers, or paid over just as he shall think proper to direct? Though it may be that we have no just ground to apprehend any misapplication of the public funds by the President, and for one, certainly have no such fears, yet is it

in a republic that any one man, no matter how exalted in the public estimation, should have it in his power to dispose of the public money at his discretion? Is it fit, I repeat, that such a state of things should continue even for a day? But, sir, a party, which calls itself republican has suffered not only months, but years to elapse, under its administration of public affairs, without providing a remedy for its evil. But, although we have no fears of the fidelity of the President, so far as regards the expenditures of the public money by him, yet the mischief of increased Executive patronage is actually abroad. The command of the depositories of the public money centers upon the Executive, in effect, the control of every bank in the Union, nearly five hundred in number. It is not only the deposite banks which are liable to become the instruments of his will and purposes, in the selection of their officers and in the general management of their affairs, but the control which he exercises over them clothes him with the power to embarrass and cripple the operations of every other bank in the United States, if he shall think proper to exercise it. Does any one doubt the ability of the Government, acting through an unofficial and irresponsible agent, upon the various depositories of the public money, to bring sudden destruction upon the interests and affairs of any bank whatever, which may incur the displeasure of the party in power? If the late bank, chartered by Pennsylvania, shall be able to encounter the hostility of the Government, I undertake to say it will be the only one which can hope to sustain itself in such a conflict.

The very consciousness that the power exists in the Executive of the United States to inflict so great an injury upon the interests in any bank which shall cross the wishes of those in power, whether there shall be any intention to exercise it, or not, will cause every bank in the country to become more or less subservient to the purposes of the dominant party. But is there not just such an agent as I have described now in the employment of the Government? The Secretary of the Treasury could not be safely made the instrument of Executive influence and control over the money institutions of the country; his acts and correspondence would be official, and might be called for and exposed; even his verbal instructions and intimations could not be disavowed by the Government, should they, by any accident, be brought to light; but not so of the acts of the agent generally resident in this city, and notoriously in the confidence of the Executive and the deposite banks.

Sir, when we consider that the surplus revenue, including the unexpended balance in the Treasury, will, during the present year, average not less than thirty-five, and probably forty millions; and when we bring to mind the immense influence which the gratuitous use of this enormous capital gives to the Executive, besides the ordinary patronage of the Government, it is time that the country should awake to a sense of the consequences. Can public freedom long resist the assaults of such tremendous influences, when brought to bear, as we have just reason to believe they are, directly upon the highest officers of the Government? It is not British capital; it is not the money of the United States Bank, neither dealt out in loans or largesses upon particular individuals; IT IS THE PEOPLE'S OWN MONEY WHICH IS TURNED AGAINST THEM, TO DESTROY THE FREEDOM OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE!

## GEOGRAPHY.

S. BATTEY, RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he is now giving lessons in Woodbridge's and Maltre Brun's New System of Geography, on the plan of classifying the general principles of that interesting study, at the Masonic Hall in this village. All who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of this useful and interesting Science will do well to improve the present opportunity. Some tell us that it is impossible to obtain a knowledge of Geography in the short time which is allotted to it; but I shall be happy to convince all such by actual demonstration, that this is a mistake, in the course of lessons, (thirty lessons of one hour each, in a course, two lessons in a day,) which I have now commenced at the Masonic Hall, as above stated. No study except in school is required. A class of young ladies meet at 5, and Gentlemen at 7 o'clock P.M. Ladies and gentlemen respectfully invited to attend.  
Montpelier, May 14, 1836.

## Removal.

WILLIAM T. BURNHAM, has purchased the Shop at the South end of the Arch Bridge, lately owned and occupied by Joseph Freeman, where he will be ready at all times to attend to any orders for work in his line.

EDGED TOOLS, and all other kinds of Blacksmithing, at the shirest notice. Tending his acknowledgments to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, he will endeavor to merit, and hopes hereby to ensure a continuance of the same.

WILLIAM T. BURNHAM.  
May 21, 1836. 11

## For Sale or to Let.

The Montpelier Hotel kept by the subscriber the winter past as a Temperance House, is offered for sale on a credit of several years; or to let and possession given on or before the first of August next. Said house is pleasantly situated in the centre of the village of Montpelier, a few doors west of the Bank, and may be made one of the most profitable public houses in the place. The buildings are all new. Good out houses &c. Enquire of the subscriber now occupying the same.  
HENRY Y. BARNES.  
Montpelier, May 1836.

## Hats! Hats!

S. DURGIN has just opened at No. 7, State street Montpelier, where may be found the best assortment of hats ever offered in this State, of all kinds and quantities to suit the country trade. First rate Satin hats manufactured here and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. A prime lot of stock and trimmings for sale at city prices.  
N. B. All orders attended to with promptness.  
CASH paid for Deer skins and Furs.  
May 28th 1836. 233v.

Saddlery Hardware. The Subscriber has a large stock of the above Ware, which he is selling lower than has been sold in this village before.  
HENRY Y. BARNES.  
Montpelier, January 1836.

## THOMSONIAN.

VERMONT BOTANIC INFIRMARY, AND INSANE HOSPITAL.

D. R. J. WRIGHT opened his Infirmary in this village, in April last, since which he has administered medicine—not poison—to several hundred patients. Having more business than was anticipated, he has been obliged to take a larger house, and has accordingly taken the large three story building, 30 by 70, corner of Maine and Hubbard-streets, opposite Shepherd's Hotel. It is occupied exclusively for the accommodation of the sick, where he may always be found, except when visiting his patients abroad, as he is determined to devote his whole time and attention to the science of Medicine.

The INFIRMARY is situated in a central, airy, and pleasant part of this flourishing village; has separate apartments fitted up for gentlemen and ladies; and is, in every respect, convenient for the accommodation of the sick. The location being central, near the capitol of the State, where stages are coming in from all directions, the Infirmary will be easy of access to the southern, northern, eastern, western, and central parts of Vermont, and their vicinities—Canada, New-Hampshire, New York, &c. It will be a home for the sick, the lame, and the insane, where they can be cured of all their infirmities, on the true principles of philosophy and science. Ladies, in particular, can be attended on at the Infirmary, as rooms will be fitted up expressly for that purpose—or, at their homes.

Dr. WRIGHT has been acquainted with the Thomsonian System of Medical Practice for many years; commenced his practice in this, his native state, then moved to Acton, Massachusetts, where he practiced two years within twenty-five miles of Boston, enjoying all the advantages resulting from his acquaintance with Dr. SAMUEL THOMSON, the father of the System, and the Managers and Practitioners of the principal Infirmarys and Hospitals in the city; has gleaned all the good he could from other Systems of Medicine; and has had an extensive practice in this village and vicinity for seven months past, not losing one patient. With these advantages and qualifications, he hopes he shall continue to receive, as he is now receiving, a large share of public patronage.

The services of Dr. JOHNSON and WIFE, both experienced in attending the sick, have been engaged. Dr. Johnson will superintend the male, and Mrs. Johnson the female department, Dr. WRIGHT, himself, superintending the whole.

Vapor Baths, and Medicated Vapor Baths, in readiness at all times for the sick or well.

TERMS. Board \$1.75 per week, exclusive of washing; Courses of Medicine, \$2, amounting from \$3.75 to \$12 per week, according to the number of courses taken. Extra charges will be made for being up nights, having watchers, separate rooms and fires.

Charges for visiting patients abroad, very reasonable; and the poor, destitute of friends to assist them, will never apply for relief in vain.

The expenses of the establishment being considerable, those coming from a distance will be expected to settle their bills before leaving the Infirmary.

Advice gratis. A large stock of Medicines on hand at Boston prices.

THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, among others, can be cured at the Vermont Botanic Infirmary:

Fever of all kinds,	Numb-Palsy,
Dyspepsia,	Lock-Jaw,
Liver and Lung complaints,	Asthma,
Hydrophobia,	Convulsive Fits or Nervous Affections,
Inflammation of the Bowels,	Piles,
Dropsey,	Ulcers,
Palpitation of the heart,	Scald Head,
St. Vitus's Dance,	White Swelling,
Nervous Debility,	Ring Worms,
Sick Head-Ache,	Tetters, and other Cutaneous affections,
Rheumatism,	Gonorrhoea,
Sciatic,	Syphilis,
Bronchocele,	General Debility,
Worms,	Consumptions,
Hornia,	Female Weakness,
And all other female complaints caused by Cold, &c. &c.	

Vegetable Medicines for sale, accompanied with directions. Composition, Pungent or Stimulating; Nerve, Canker, Cough and Stomach Powders; Spice, Wine, Golden Jaundice, Physical, and Anti-Dyspeptic Bitters; Green and Brown Emetic; Hot or Rheumatic Drops, and Rheumatic Liniment; Olive, Nerve and Isth Ointment; Hair Oil and Bear's Grease; Corn Cleansing and Healing Salve; Cancer, Strengthening and Sticking Plasters; Cough, Tooth-Ache and Asthmatic Drops; Lobelia, 1st, 2d, and 3d preparations; Peach meat, Cholera, Worm, and Liver Complaint Syrup; Mother's Friend and Female Regulator; Lotion for Itch, Salt Rheum, Scrofulous, and other bad humors and sores; Eye Water; Aromatic Snuff; Head ache; Stimulating, Physical, and Emetic Pills; Volatile Salt, or Snuffing Powders, &c.

Books for sale. Dr. Thompson's Narrative and New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician, price, \$20. Dr. Robinson's Lectures, 60 cts. Quackery Exposed, 12 1-2 cts. &c.

A change of Linen is necessary in every course of Medicine.

Village of Montpelier, November 23, 1835.

N. B. The advantages being great at the Infirmary, young men of good education and correct moral habits, can here qualify themselves for extensive usefulness, in the Botanic Practice, on reasonable terms.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would respectfully notify travellers and the community generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment two miles south of Montpelier Village, where the road forks to Barre and Danville, at the sign of the

## MONTPELIER TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

where every thing for the comfort of travellers, and the gratification of parties of pleasure, usually found at a public-house, may be had except ardent spirits.

All persons who wish for good accommodations and desire to patronize such a house, are invited to call.

FREDERICK MARSH.  
Montpelier, Jan. 12th, 1836. 21.—2m.

## New Establishment.

The subscriber, having purchased the entire Stock of I. C. Harroun, and removed the business to the shop formerly occupied by Jewett & Russell, as a tailor's shop, on Main street, two doors north of the Post Office, and nearly opposite the brick Meeting House, where may be found all kinds of work in their line, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done at short notice; also many articles of hard ware and saddler's tools cheaper than ever.

PRENTISS CUTLER,  
D. P. JOHNSON.  
Montpelier, April 23, 1836.

## Notice!

DOCTOR F. W. ADAMS, partner of Doctor J. Y. DEWEY, at Henry Y. Barnes' Hotel, Montpelier, Vermont, will not be ungrateful for professional patronage.  
March 26th, 1836.

## A. HOLMES, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services in the various branches of the healing art, to the inhabitants of Montpelier and vicinity. From experience in the practice of his profession, he feels justified in soliciting a share of public patronage.

Office in Keith & Lyman's new Building, Maine street, where calls will be received and attended to at all hours.  
Montpelier, Feb. 1836. 228—13w

## MONTPELIER HOTEL.

HENRY Y. BARNES, would inform the public that he has opened a house of public entertainment, in the central part of the village of Montpelier, on the strict principles of Temperance: wine, strong beer, and all ardent spirit wholly excluded. Said house is pleasantly situated on State street, a few rods west of the Bank, and will be a pleasant home for the traveller, or persons in the vicinity visiting Montpelier on business.—Good attendance always in readiness, and every reasonable attention paid to all who patronize the above house.  
Montpelier, Dec. 19, 1835.

## Lectures of Geo. Thompson.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Rooms, 46 Washington street, Price 50 cents. Lectures of George Thompson, Esq. with a full report of his Political contests with Peter Borthwick, Esq. the advocate of the pro-slavery party in England. This work has been compiled from various English editions, and such selections as have a bearing on the general question of slavery throughout the world.

## CONTENTS.

1. A brief History of Mr. Thompson's connexion with the Anti-Slavery cause in England, and the reasons which induced him to visit the United States.
2. Speech delivered in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Irwell-street, Manchester, England, being a reply to Mr. Borthwick's statement on the subject of slavery. London: J. Hatch & Son, 187, Piccadilly, 1831. The subject in this lecture is discussed on the principle of 'Right between Man and Man.' The reporter says: "The moment Mr. Thompson was recognized walking a long aisle towards the vestry, a burst of applause immediately preceded from the auditory. Precisely at seven o'clock he ascended the pulpit, accompanied by the Borough reeve, Wm. Hill, Esq., Mr. Peter Clare, one of the Secretaries of the Anti-Slavery Society, and Mr. James Everett, one of the members of the committee. To the latter was assigned the office of arranging and handing to the speaker the documents and papers requisite to support the great cause of humanity. The large and beautiful Chapel was crowded with a highly respectable auditory, and never was a speaker more enthusiastically received, more attentively heard, or more feelingly responded to."

3. Discussion between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Borthwick, held at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool. The discussion was continued six evenings with unabated interest. The Liverpool papers state that although the house would accommodate 4000 persons yet every evening many hundreds were unable to gain admission.

4. Lecture delivered Thursday evening, September 20, 1832, in the Irwell street Chapel, Salford, Manchester. This Lecture was delivered soon after Mr. Borthwick, the West Indian pro-slavery advocate, had publicly said that he would follow Mr. Thompson from place to place, like his evil genius. The following question is discussed in this Lecture: "Can any circumstances justify man in holding his fellow-men as property?" This Lecture, says the Reporter, "was announced to commence at seven o'clock. The admission was by tickets, for which there was an unprecedented demand. As early as five o'clock the doors were surrounded by a number of most respectable persons, and by half past six the Chapel was crowded by one of the most respectable audiences ever witnessed in Manchester or Salford. We observed a considerable number of the Society of Friends present. At twenty minutes before seven Mr. Thompson was recognized walking down the aisle, attended by several of his friends, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. A few minutes before seven Wm. Hill, Esq. the Borough reeve entered, and was loudly cheered. Precisely at seven o'clock Mr. Thompson accompanied by the Borough reeve and Mr. Peter Clare, left the vestry and ascended the pulpit stairs. Mr. Thompson came to the front of the pulpit, bowed respectfully to the assembly, and was received with immense cheers, which lasted a considerable time."

5. Speech of Mr. Thompson, at the great Anti-Colonization meeting, held in Exeter Hall, London, July 1833. James Cropper, Esq. in the Chair. The following resolution was offered to the meeting by Mr. Thompson and unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the colored people of the United States, fully aware that the object of the American Colonization Society is not their improvement and happiness, have declared their detestation of it in the most solemn and public manner; that that oppressed people have our heartiest sympathy, and that the principles and efforts of their advocates, the Anti-Slavery Society of New England, have our cordial approbation."

6. The work consists of 200 pages and may be had at the Anti-Slavery Rooms in New York, Providence, Boston and Concord.